

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

No. 18,980.

號十八百九千八萬一第

日五十二月二年未己

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1919.

三拜禮 號六十二月三年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 80 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of SPORTING CARTRIDGES, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1218.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " "

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Through
CANTON (Tai Sha Tze)	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
Shek Lung	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	
Shum Chun	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	
Shing Mun	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50		
Tai Po	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45			
Yuen Tung	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40				
Yuen Tung	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35					
Yuen Tung	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30						
Yuen Tung	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25							
Yuen Tung	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20								
Yuen Tung	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15									
Yuen Tung	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10										
Yuen Tung	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05											
Yuen Tung	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00												
Yuen Tung	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55													
Yuen Tung	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50														
Yuen Tung	10.15	10.30	10.45															
Yuen Tung	10.25	10.40																
Yuen Tung	10.35																	
Yuen Tung	10.45																	
Yuen Tung	10.55																	
Yuen Tung	11.05																	

UP TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Through
Yuen Tung	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45				
Yuen Tung	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30						
Yuen Tung	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25							
Yuen Tung	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05									
Yuen Tung	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45											
Yuen Tung	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40												
Yuen Tung	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35													
Yuen Tung	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30														
Yuen Tung	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25															
Yuen Tung	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20																
Yuen Tung	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15																	
Yuen Tung	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10																		
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Yuen Tung	10.25																					
Yuen Tung	10.35																					
Yuen Tung	10.45																					
Yuen Tung	10.55																					
Yuen Tung	11.05																					

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Mun for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the times mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. BRANCH.	
Failing dep.	8.30 19.00 2.20
Shatankok arr.	8.35 19.05 2.25
Failing dep.	10.30 1.00 6.00
Shatankok arr.	11.15 2.10 6.55

H. F. WINGLOW, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £16,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Tel. No. 200.
JOHN D. B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX-MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).
AL, A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENLEY COORS USED.

Builders and Repairs of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers,
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stoups, Manganese Bronze Castings,
Farson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 810 feet. 350 feet. 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 63 " 83 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 83 " 24 " 24 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons. 12,000 tons. 16,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet. 520 feet. 470 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 66 " 68 " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 22 " 28 " 30 "
Floating Crane of 40 tons weight, besides 100 Tripod Cranes.

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoeki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 382 feet 0 inch.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 0 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN-NORTH CHINA.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 6 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TA" to Macao daily at 8 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 4 p.m.)
S.S. "SUI TA" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. TUCKER & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Uncensored Celebrities, by E. T. Raymond ... \$ 2.50	Captain Kettle's Bit, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne ... \$ 2.50
The Pedlar's Pack, by Mary E. Mann ... 4.00	The Winning Post Winter Annual ... 1.00
High Adventure: Air Fighting in France, by James Norman Hall ... 4.00	Secrets of the Bosphorus, revealed by Ambassador Henry Morgenthau ... 6.00
Freedom in Finance, by Oswald Stall ... 5.00	Rough Talks by A. Padre, by G. A. Bradstreet Kennedy ("Woodbine Willie") ... 3.50
Germany in Defeat—Fourth Phase, by Count Charles de Souza ... 5.00	An Uncensored Diary from the Central Empires, by E. D. Bullitt ... 4.00
Submarine and Anti-Submarine, by Henry Newbold ... 4.00	Liberty and Brotherhood, by J. seph Shaylor ... 2.50
One Man's View, by Leonard Rick ... 4.00	British Campaigns in the Near East

MAGISTRATE AND SOLICITOR.
BREEZE BETWEEN BENCH AND BAR.

A passage at arms occurred at the Magistracy, yesterday, between Mr. G. N. Orme, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

Mr. Gardiner appeared on behalf of a Chinese charged with the larceny of a couple of pieces of iron. The defendant, it appeared, was carrying rice from a shop, which was unloading a cargo of that commodity. In one of the bags were two pieces of iron, which, the prosecution alleged, had been put in by the defendant.

Mr. Orme was considering his verdict when Mr. Gardiner urged that there was no definite proof of larceny to convict his client. "The onus of proof," Mr. Gardiner continued, "lies with the prosecution."

Mr. Orme: Are you giving me instructions?

Mr. Gardiner: It is part of my duty to assist your worship in the administration of justice. I know your worship must be acquainted with the law before you mount the Bench. I maintain that, on the charge of larceny, my client cannot be convicted.

The Magistrate altered the charge to one of "unlawful possession," and fined the defendant \$10.

Mr. Gardiner: It is usual, when a charge has been altered, to give the solicitor appearing an opportunity to defend his client. I have had none whatever.

Mr. Orme: The case is finished; I'm sorry.

Mr. Gardiner insisted that it was not finished.

Mr. Orme: What do you mean?

Mr. Gardiner repeated the statement, adding that an appeal could be lodged.

Mr. Orme: You seem not to have understood me. This is my Court, and I am in charge here. When I say the case is finished, it is. You may apply for a re-hearing.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.
BANISHEE CONVICTED.

A Chinese, who had been banished for life, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with (1) returning from banishment, and (2) larceny of a pair of ear-rings and a Chinese lady's coat. The stolen articles were pawned.

The Magistrate (to the defendant): You were banished for life. Why do you return?—Defendant: I was not told so.

Inspector Boulger told the Magistrate that every banished was distinctly given to understand the period during which he could not return to the Colony.

The Magistrate (to the defendant): I remind you, on the first charge, till Thursday. You go to gaol for three months for larceny.

Mr. Lindell then sent for the pawnbroker who received the ear-rings and, addressing him, said:—What do you mean by taking goods brought by an utter scoundrel like that?

The pawnbroker: He was naked and without any clothes.

What has that got to do with it?—His master or mistress may have sent him with the things.

It is obvious that such a man can only come into possession of such articles by unlawful means. You ought to have realised that.

The ear-rings were returned to the complainant, the Magistrate ordering that the pawnbroker should suffer any loss sustained.

Of the man who had received the coat, Mr. Lindell enquired: Why did you accept goods from a doubtful character?

The answer was: He said his mistress needed the money to pay her rent.

You should make enquiries, and not accept the word of such a man. Be more careful in future.

It was ordered that the coat should be returned to the complainant without payment.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT LOST MONEY.

How the Government sustained a heavy loss was related at the Magistracy, yesterday, when Inspector Boulger told Mr. Lindell that a boy, aged 16, was charged with the unlawful possession of some film and released on bail of \$50.

For some reason or other, the box in which the film were supposed to be was not opened by the Police at the time, and when it was unlocked later it contained not film—but 120 tael of opium, worth \$1,440.

The Magistrate: And you let him go on a bail of \$50?

The Inspector: Yes; he looked a respectable youth. The Government is losing a good sum of money and a possible inmate of the gaol, but we have got the \$50 and the opium.

Mr. Lindell: That's some consolation!

Inspector Boulger: It never pays to be too solicitous with such property.

Mr. Lindell assented.

The bail money was returned and the opium was confiscated.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese, from abroad, was brought before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, charged with being in possession of fire-arms. He was arrested on the Hau Tak wharf as his box was found to have a false bottom, on which was secreted a Winchester rifle of the latest pattern, and an automatic pistol, and 300 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Lo, for the defendant, applied for a remand.

The Magistrate, accordingly, postponed the case until to-day.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Only two matches were played, yesterday evening, in the Hongkong C.C. Tournament, the results being as follows:—

CLUB MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.
C. Thorne and Mrs. Dreaper (rec. 3/6) beat J. S. Jennings and Mrs. Manning, 6-4, 6-4.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES, CLASS "A."
N. E. Kent (own 15) beat A. A. Claxton (recs. 3/6, 5/7, 6-1, 6-1).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—T. Mishima v. G. Manley; F. A. Redmond v. Tan Toon Lay.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES. Major Hammond and Capt. Gray (rec. 3/6) v. A. A. Claxton and A. H. Crook (rec. 2/6).

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—A. B. Raworth and A. Morse v. Capt. Murray and J. S. Jennings.

HOCKEY.

The Staff and Departments, meet No. 88th Co., R.G.A. at Happy Valley, to-day, in the United Services League. Bully off at 4.15 p.m. The teams are as follows:—

Staff and Depts. Glenn; Bundle and Coles; Scouler, Gallagher and Conner; Kirby, Horrocks, Pugh, Salvesten and Knight.

No. 88th Co., R.G.A. Cooper; Smith and Gladwin; Jones, Talford and Crompton; Colman, Greaves, Evans, Thomas and Sykes.

SNATCHING FROM A
EUROPEAN LADY.DETERRENT PUNISHMENT
INFLECTED.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with snatching a gold locket and chain, from Mrs. Frazer, of the Government Civil Hospital, at about 7.30 p.m., on Monday, at Ashley Road, Kowloon.

Mrs. Frazer chased the thief, and at Peking Road, George Lee, a member of the Police Reserve (who was off duty then) took up the pursuit and arrested the culprit.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to 12 months' imprisonment, and 12 strokes.

George Lee was commended by the Magistrate for his conduct.

MANAGING A SECRET SOCIETY.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being the manager of a secret society.

Mr. King, A.S.P., said that on the 16th instant a big fight between two Chinese clubs in Yau-mai was imminent. The Police, on information received, raided a house and found, in the defendant's possession, certain documents referring to expenses incurred by the Society. Some of these documents were extracted from a hole in the wall, and others were concealed behind pictures.

The rival clubs were the Wan Ying club and the Chu Ling club, and the Police anticipated a considerable amount of trouble from them. According to the Ordinance, possession of documents relating to the accounts and management of a society presumed that the possessor was the manager. The defendant admitted that the documents produced belong to him.

Amongst them was one applying for subscriptions to funds for fighting for subscriptions to funds for fighting.

"The matter is a serious one," concluded Mr. King, "and I should like your Worship to inflict deterrent punishment."

The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN'S ENCOUNTER WITH GOLF CADDIE.

"Gross provocation" was the plea offered by an Indian when charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with striking a caddie near the Civil Service Club.

The defendant said the complainant and five other boys teased him by calling him "Moo Hap Tai" (half-starved Indian). Unable to bear their taunts any longer, he administered a thrashing to one of his youthful tormentors.

He was fined \$5.

EXPENSIVE SWEETS.

A Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to 21 days' hard labour and six strokes for the theft of some packets of Nestle's chocolate from the Kowloon Godown.

Another Chinese who found the attractions of Nestle's chocolates irresistible and varied his taste by adding a few tins of condensed milk from the Kowloon Godown was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week, ending March 22nd, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 13 weeks.
This Year	\$13,945	172,170
Last Year	12,283	166,030
Increase	1,662	6,140

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

APPEAL FROM SIBERIA TO THE LOCAL BRANCH FOR HELP.

We have received from Mrs. Stabb copies of letters from Major-General Sir C. Herbert Powell, British Red Cross Commissioner in Vladivostok, and from Miss Sheriff-Macgregor, Matron-in-Chief, British Red Cross Commission, Vladivostok calling attention to the urgent need for supplies. Space does not permit us to reproduce them in full, but we give the following excerpts:—

Writing under date February 22nd, General Powell mentions that in mid-October certain purchases were made in Washington together with the full equipment for a 400-bed Hospital in Canada, but only a part of the consignment from Canada had arrived. There had also been a great deal of delay in despatching the staff of doctors and nurses from London.

As the personnel was expected to arrive in January, the Matron was despatched to Japan to purchase stores for a 200-bed Hospital, viz., 150-beds for the Russian Unit and 50-beds for the British Unit. There were endless delays in the purchase of these stores—first Christmas holidays, followed by Japanese holidays, when no purchases were possible. The result is that the stores are only just now arriving!

General Powell proceeds: You will now be interested to hear what our scheme is as regards permanent work, which I most sincerely hope may not be delayed very much longer. It has been the greatest possible grief to me that it has been so long delayed, but it was inevitable; no Medical Work can be done without personnel, and personnel is helpless without equipment—each has had to wait on the other!

Everyone who is in touch with Sir C. Powell as all of you are—is well aware of the crying necessity for Hospital work throughout the length and breadth of this vast country—from Vladivostok to the Urals.

I have selected the Far West as my field of operations, because it is there that our fighting troops are to be found, and it is clearly our duty to be where fighting is rather than further back, where there is only refuge work, which the British Red Cross is really unauthorized to carry out by Charter.

Dr. Teusler has recently returned from a prolonged stay in the West, and I have based my actions on a practical advice which he has been able to give me through his knowledge of conditions in West Siberia.

"It is away in West Siberia, where the crying need for Hospital Work exists—not here in Vladivostok," says Teusler.

My proposal is to establish Hospitals at either Tumen, Ekaterinburg, or perhaps Cheliabinsk, but it will depend entirely on the Military situation at the time. The Bolshevik army has been pressing forward East, and these places may be endangered.

The railway is the weak thread in Siberia, and total collapse has threatened more than once. The Americans are just about to take over control, so we may confidently expect improvement in arithmetical progression from now onwards, and they predict that in four months time some twenty trains per diem will be running. The elimination of Russian control has long been necessary.

We sustained a very serious loss a fortnight or so ago in the total destruction of a huge godown in which practically all my stores were housed, together with much war material belonging to the British War Mission and Canadian Forces. The stores were mostly those supplied by the various War Depots in the East, but most fortunately 65 cases from Shanghai (per s.s. *Aetra*) escaped: they were to have been stored the very day after the fire!

General Powell adds that he is arranging to leave a Base Commandant behind at Vladivostok, whose duty it will be to receive, tabulate, etc., the numerous goods which will continue to pour in from all your depots from time to time; to purchase food supplies which cannot be obtained up country; and to despatch regular consignments say, every six weeks to two months. It is easy to see how important this work will be, requiring foresight, calculation, and energy, because on the completeness of the consignments, and the accuracy of their despatch West, will depend the life and success of our Hospitals—4,000 miles away.

The one man who is eminently fitted for this important duty is Capt. Edwin Ralphs, who has, till recently, been my Assistant Commissioner. He has a grip of the situation such as no other man possesses, and has full and personal knowledge of practically all the Far East War Depots, their Presidents and Secretaries, and is in excellent relationship with them all. I trust that His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong will be able to spare me his services for a few months.

Miss Sheriff-Macgregor writes:—This is a place of disappointments, not one thing of all the stores I ordered in England, Canada or America has arrived. I have been over in Japan again buying more but it is almost impossible to get ships to bring the stuff. I quite understand that when peace came people all thought they could relax their efforts but the state of this unhappy country is far from peaceful and the distress is awful. The American Red X is doing excellent work and has a huge organisation; they are short of personnel and we are minus many necessities so we propose working in with them until we get that we need.

A horrid thing has happened, the godown with British Army Ordnance Stores, cars belonging to the Canadians and four lovely linen and stores for Red Cross work has been burnt down; it is a disaster. I had hoped to start for Omsk on Tuesday next but all our plans are upset. There is a talk now of starting a Typhus Hospital in Vladivostok as the epidemic is beginning here.

I heard that Dr. Gerard Fitzwilliams has been having splendid work in Italy and Austria. I am glad he has not been here, being hindered in every way as we have been, but I think he would have helped the people to "get a move on." The Kent is here now, the *Suffolk* I imagine, was to touch at Hongkong on her way home. Most people seem to have no regrets in leaving Vladivostok!

Mrs. Stabb writes:—From these and from information kindly given by Mr. Ralphs, and by Dr. Eversole, of the American Red X, who passed through recently, in charge of a shipload of Czech soldiers it would appear that the need in Siberia is very real indeed and that the British Red X is relying on the efforts of the Work Parties in the several ports to help them through the emergencies of the fire of February 8th, when all the Red X stores were destroyed, and the epidemics of typhus and cholera of which they are apprehensive. They ask for garments and comforts for our own British troops, and as there are not a very great number of them, it is thought that the Work Parties can easily cope with the appeals, especially if, as is hoped, co-ordination with Shanghai and Singapore is established.

There is now enough wool and material in stock to last the Work Parties 2 months more; and the War Charities Committee have very generously promised further financial aid when this is finished.

At a meeting, on March 5th, of the Hongkong Branch of the Q.M.N.G. it was decided to continue work as our own men were depending on us for comforts, and that the facts of this need should be laid before the workers, asking them to face the prospect of another Summer's work.

It is proposed that Hongkong's share of the list of articles asked for should be: Shirts, pants, vests, pyjamas, socks and knitted comforts, handkerchiefs, mosquito-nets, food-covers, mops and floor scrubbers, bandages and surgical supplies.

The Committee for the Hongkong Branch of the Q.M.N.G. will be as follows:—During the Summer. Acting President, Mrs. Stabb; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Hickes; Hon. Treas., Mrs. Mackenzie; Burying Committee, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Mackenzie and Mrs. Knight. Union Church Work Party, Mrs. Macdonachie; City Hall Work Party, Mrs. Stabb; Chinese Ladies' Work Party, Mrs. V. Chan; Jewish Recreation Club Work Party, Mrs. E. M. Raymond; Mothers' Union Work Party, Mrs. Walmley; Kowloon, Mrs. Broadfoot; Naval and Dockyard, Mrs. Garner; Wesleyan Church, Mrs. Gimblett; Catholic Women's League, Miss Loureiro; Peak Club Bandage-making, Mrs. G. M. Harrison; Unity Workers, Mrs. Young; Shipping Secretary, Mrs. Joseph W. Taylor.

The Helms May Bandage-making Class, under Mrs. Jordan, have had to cease work as a separate party, owing to so many members having left for Home, and others having gone to live on the Peak. Much regret is felt at this closing-down, as not only did it usually send in the largest contributions to the bandage packings, but it was one of the very earliest units of the Associated Work Parties—being the direct descendant of the large weekly meeting organized by Mrs. Phelps in the City Hall in the summer of 1915. We bid it good-bye as a Working Party with regret, and hope such of its members as are still in the Colony will find it pleasant and possible to continue their expert labours with one of the remaining centres.

There are two ways of helping to keep up the supply of garments, etc.—by making them, or by paying to have them made. \$3.00 sent every month to the Hon. Treas., H.K. Branch Q.M.N.G., City Hall, will pay for 12 shirts, or 24 pairs of pants, or 8 pairs of pyjamas, or 10 dozen handkerchiefs, etc. A large monthly output could be maintained by this means, if those who are not able to continue working through another hot weather, and also newcomers who may not wish to start again out here, having just come from strenuous work at Home, would help things on in this way.

May we also emphasize the never-ceasing need for old clothes of every description, which can be put into order and packed, by the Unity Workers, and are then sent to Refugees in France or Siberia? These may be sent to Mrs. Young, City Hall.

It may be remembered how Miss Innes, in her letter of December last, begged that newspapers, books, and magazines of all descriptions, might be collected, and sent to the Hospitals in Siberia; and also playing-cards, puzzles, games, musical instruments, etc. These latter can be sent to the City Hall; and for the papers, Mrs. B. C. Rose has most kindly undertaken to forward free of charge any sent to the Post Office, and it is hoped that many people will avail themselves of this, and leave any time they pass, any literature they can spare. "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country," and our men in Siberia are very out of news of the world.

The wants are all now definitely stated, and we are definitely told that it is British troops who need the things. It should not be hard for any woman who has some leisure this summer to lend a hand in supplying them—by personal work, or by a small regular monthly donation.

A. D. C.

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MATINEE
TO-DAY

Wednesday, March 26th, at 4.30 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE

Thursday, March 27th.

FINAL PERFORMANCE

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Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.
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REPORT

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"CHICKEN CASEY."

As a whole Entertaining
Story Convincing
Star Well Cast
Support Capable
Setting Excellent
Photography Very Good Indeed

Great credit is due to Thos. A. Ince, the director, for the manner in which he has handled a very charming story. Parts two and three might have been coarse and suggestive in less experienced hands. Mr. Ince has most successfully carried through a daring situation with delicacy and refinement.

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Commenting

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Mr. A. F. Jones proposed the following Committee: The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. C. Montague, E. C. S. Gubbay, A. O. Lang, E. V. D. Parr, J. A. Plummer, N. J. Stubb, and G. M. Young.

Mr. D. K. Moss seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. J. H. Brett, Commercial Attaché for Hong Kong and South China, to the meeting.

Mr. Brett, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen I do not propose to inflict a speech on you this evening, but as Mr. Holyoak has very kindly referred in very flattering terms to my appointment as Commercial Attaché to South China, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him personally and the Chamber generally for the kindness and courtesies shown me since my arrival in the Colony. I have been invited to become an honorary member of the Committee, an invitation which I accept with great pleasure. The use of the Chamber's Committee room has been given me until my own office is completed, and I have received much assistance and useful advice from the Committee and your officers. For this I am very grateful. The Department of Overseas Trade, under which I hold my present appointment, has been organized, as you probably are already aware, with the object of placing within the reach of the British manufacturer, exporter, and importer a more complete system of commercial intelligence regarding the Overseas markets than has been hitherto available. In this, and in other ways the idea is to assist in the development of British trade. In any Colony, such as Hongkong, whose whole life and prosperity are bound up with the interest of British trade in the Far East, I know I can rely upon the assistance and advice of all the members of your Chamber in my endeavour to advance those objects as far as South China is concerned. (Applause.) For my own part, I need hardly say, I shall welcome any member who seeks my assistance, and shall gladly render any slight service in my power either to the Chamber generally or its members. (Applause.) As I know you have further matters to discuss here to-day, I will not take up your time any longer, except to mention that my office is situated on the top floor of the Post Office building, and anyone can call upon me to discuss matters, and I shall always be glad and ready to see him. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN announced that the election of the following new members of the Chamber required confirmation: Messrs. P. A. Lapicque & Co., Gerin Drevard & Co., Mustard & Co., Moller & Co. Ltd., Handel Maatschappij Transmarina, Robert Dollar Co., T. M. Gregory & Co., Carvalho & Co., Mannes & Backhouse, Ltd.

The meeting adjourned in their election.

This was all the business before the meeting, which then terminated.

A Committee meeting was subsequently held at which the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell was elected Chairman for the ensuing year and Mr. E. V. D. Parr Vice-Chairman.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Previous to the annual general meeting, a special extraordinary meeting was held to make an alteration in one of the rules.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who presided, stated that the alteration to the rules would enable a wider working of the Chamber. The proposal was:—

"That Clause VI. of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended to read as follows:—

"The Committee shall consist of ten Members, all of whom shall be British or Representatives of British firms, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber, and they shall hold Office for one year. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the Committee."

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell seconded. Mr. DONNELLY may I suggest the word "and" instead of "or"?

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the proposed alteration had been carefully considered by the Committee. He suggested that the words "and" or "or" might meet the case.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT: May I ask, Sir, how the rule reads which it is proposed to amend?

Mr. WILLIAMS then read out the rule, which limited membership of the Committee to British members of the Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought, perhaps, it would be advisable to explain the situation. It had been found in practical working that the rule as it stood, was necessary during the war because unless the Committee had been limited to British members, confidential correspondence from the Foreign Office could not be sent to it. It had been found in practical working that the head of at least one of the British concerns was not a British subject, and that it would be weakening the Chamber arbitrarily to adhere to the rule. Therefore, the Committee had decided to widen the rule.

The CHAIRMAN then put the original proposal, and it was carried *non contra*. Mr. DONNELLY's amendment having been withdrawn.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

[Before His Honour the Chief Justice Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.]

GOVERNMENT SERVANT INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

The hearing was resumed yesterday, of the case in which Lo Chuen, foreman of the Public Works Department, was indicted for receiving a bribe of \$400 from a sub-contractor, on January 4th, at Yau-mat, with a view to influencing him in respect of certain works which he was engaged in.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis) defended.

The following jury was empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. R. Hunter, E. L. Arculli, T. L. Scott, G. H. May, W. P. Vermeulen, S. Goldschmidt, and J. M. Noronha.

Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Engineer of the P.W.D., stated that a report was made in writing, by the manager of the contracting firm, concerning the prisoner, on January 13th. On receipt of it, he took the letter and the manager to the Police Station, and handed the case over to Inspector Terrett. The money paid to the manager in February amounted to \$2,602.57, a sum of \$3,271.58—equal to 15 per cent. of the amount of the contract being held back till the completion of the contract, when it would be paid. The prisoner had power to criticise unsatisfactory work and order it to be redone.

Cross-examined, witness stated that prisoner had not passed any bad work and that his supervision was efficient. The approximate value of the work done was about \$8,000.

His Lordship: In my opinion the fifteen per cent. deduction seems to be more than the amount paid to the manager of the firm of contractors.

Mr. Pollock: That deduction is on the whole contract, not on the value of the work done monthly.

The manager stated that prisoner had condemned some work three or four days previous to January 14th—that was to say, before the \$400 had been mentioned. The condemned work was a retaining wall near Tai-po. He had also condemned a stone support near Shatin bridge.

Cross-examined, witness stated that the condemned work was done by sub-contractors, but he supplied the materials. Prisoner came to his office and asked for the money, after which he did not see him or hear from him for two days.

Mr. Potter: I wish to draw your attention to a piece of evidence, which the Attorney-General says is irrelevant, but which really is a solution of the whole case. When prisoner came to your house he said: "You were going to Canton, why did you not go?" You replied: "I was hindered by some business." Witness: Yes.

From that the prisoner understood that you were away—I told him on Wednesday, January 8th, that I was going to Canton on January 13th; whether or not he thought I was in Canton I cannot say.

I think everybody in this Court except yourself must believe that prisoner thought you were in Canton, or else it would be folly for him to ask you that question?—No, prisoner knew that I was out, because when he came to my house at 9 p.m. my wife told him so.

That's very interesting. How did your wife tell prisoner?—She shouted from the second floor.

Mr. Potter: Our case is that this man was out to get the prisoner in trouble. He was chasing him with \$400.

Proceeding, Counsel asked: Can you explain why prisoner told you: "I thought you were in Canton," when, according to you, arrangements had been made to meet you?—Witness: The reason why he asked me that was because I had told him on Wednesday that I was going to Canton.

But you had arranged definitely on Saturday—I don't know that.

May I take it you cannot explain?—I say I don't know.

I'll tell you why. The last time you saw prisoner was on Wednesday, when you said "you were going to Canton. There was no meeting on Saturday at all; your story is false.

Witness: It is perfectly true that he saw me on Saturday.

You expected prisoner to come at 5 p.m. on Monday?—Yes.

In fact he did not come?—Yes, till 9.25 p.m.

And if he did not come it explains the fact that he thought you had not returned from Canton?—I told him I was going to Canton at night.

He must have been running you pretty close to come a few minutes before the boat would leave to get the \$400?—He was too busy, as he had to go and see the Assistant Engineer.

You sent for him on Monday afternoon?—I did not.

I'll prove you did.

His Lordship: When he did come and knock at the door on Monday night, why did you not open the door?—Witness: I was not at home.

Mr. Potter: When he came to your house at 9.25 p.m. he was not allowed to go in—the door was not opened?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. Potter: At the Police Court you said: "No one let him in; I recognised the sound of his voice." He said: "You did you go out?" Was he speaking to the door?—Witness: To my wife.

But this is the first time you have mentioned your wife?—I cannot remember mentioning my wife at the Police Court.

When you went to see Mr. Carpenter you had \$400 in bank-notes?—I carried over \$1,000.

Why did you carry \$1,000?—I always do.

Then you are one of the lucky men. When you went to the Police, I say, you were carrying the bribe of \$400 with you?

When I went to Mr. Carpenter, I had no intention of paying the money.

On Tuesday morning you went to the Railway Station at Yau-mat?—Yes, I wanted to discover whether prisoner was going to Taipei to look after his work.

Why was this? Because I wanted to arrange to get Inspector Marison in the house before prisoner came.

Then you admit making the most elaborate preparations for defendant's reception at your house?—I had instructions to do so.

And do you mean to tell the jury that you did not know prisoner was coming?—I had to make preparations whether prisoner came or not, as I expected him to drop in at any moment.

The truth is that prisoner passes your shop every morning and you had arranged with a *chai* to tell him you wanted to see him?—No.

You had some trouble about dynamite?—No.

Mr. Rouse has told us that you had?—The trouble was that I had used too much dynamite.

What you did was to use powder, instead of the dynamite, which had disappeared?—I sometimes used powder.

Mr. Rouse further states that since the case your use of dynamite has been very unsatisfactory?—How unsatisfactory?

Ask Mr. Rouse; I accept his word. You have sublet this contract?—Yes.

You had trouble with Mah?—Yes, I wrote a letter to him telling him that I intended to take over the work.

When you paid the money to prisoner you wanted to debit Mah's account?—Yes.

The reason why you wanted to debit this money to Mah was because the latter owed prisoner money. You received the money from the Treasury and were in charge of it? As a matter of fact, it was prisoner who taught me to debit the account.

The \$400 which you debit to Mah would be a swindle on your part, if it was a bribe? I told Mah I was going to break off the engagement and then act as his agent. Any expense would be debited to Mah.

Even when you offer a bribe? Our case was that you desired to debit \$400 to Mah. At the Police Court you denied it. To-day you say exactly the contrary? I don't remember anything about it.

You arranged with Mah not to draw money from the Treasury without Mah's consent?—We both went to the Treasury. But Mah says you broke faith with him?—No.

His Lordship: What made you tell prisoner: "Now that I have paid you \$400 you must not molest my workmen?"—Witness: Because prisoner troubled them.

You had a strong feeling against him?—No. Whenever the Engineer passed, prisoner asked me to pull down some piece of work.

Have you control of the accounts?—No, it is the business of the Accounting Department.

Is this the first contract you have had in which prisoner was the overseer?—Yes.

Inspector Terrett gave evidence to the effect that when a report was made at the Central Police Station he took down the number of the bank-notes and handed them to complainant.

A constable stated that as soon as prisoner came to the manager's house he said: "I thought you had gone to Canton."

Sergeant Murphy also deposed to visiting the manager's house.

Mr. Potter, after adducing evidence for the defence, stated the prisoner was promised a reward by the complainant for making certain translations of English measurements into Chinese. The crux of the whole case was that the manager of the firm had a grudge against prisoner, because he was conscientiously carrying on his work, and thus becoming a nuisance, and he set a trap for him.

If the manager's version was correct, the prisoner was an undesirable fellow, but that was not the case as was testified by Mr. Carpenter, who stated that prisoner had done his work very well. The prisoner had proved his innocence in every sense of the term. With regard to the question of molesting the workmen, surely the jury, as business men, must see that when the manager laid a trap for the prisoner it was his duty to substantiate what he intended to carry through by a false statement. The prisoner had never asked the manager for money before though, if he had wanted to do so, he could have made things unpleasant. It was one man's word against another's, and from the answers given by the manager in cross-examination he was sure the jury would believe the prisoner and discharge him.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner knew he had the manager in his power, and that was why he made use of the words: "A word and the country flourishes; another, and it is ruined." The evidence adduced by the Crown had been corroborated in every detail.

After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," and prisoner was discharged.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Potter asked for an order from the Court that the \$400 be returned to his client.

His Lordship directed that the money should go to the complainant, adding that, if the accused wanted it, he would have to sue him for it.

CHINA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DR. C. T. WANG INTERVIEWED.

Dr. C. T. Wang, expressing his views on the League of Nations to a Press correspondent in Paris, said:—

"The world has been torn to pieces by the ambitions of Imperialists who employed the military forces at their command in the attempt to make themselves the masters of all mankind. To realize their ambitions, they have not hesitated to resort to any means, fair or foul. That is what made the whole world tremble during the last four years. Thanks to the intrepid determination of all the Allies and Associated Powers, this satanic ambition has been thwarted by the epoch-making victory won by the free peoples of the world. To ensure the fruits of this victory, it is absolutely necessary that a League of Nations, so eloquently advocated by President Wilson, should be brought about. It is the one sure way of preserving the world from another terrible disaster. China, from time immemorial, has adopted the view that the world should live in peace and that nations should have brotherly feelings for one another."

"What sort of League of Nations would the Chinese favour, Dr. Wang? Remembering that there are 28 varieties now under review, each out of gear with some cog of the others, I thought this question in order. Dr. Wang's answer, I think, gives the essence of the Chinese viewpoint."

"In such a League of Nations," he said, "the most fundamental thing is that justice shall be the cornerstone in that every nation, whether big or small, strong or weak, shall be able to contribute its share to the advancement of the happiness of mankind. Provision must be made that no advantage shall be taken by nations that are powerful over nations that are weak. Should this League assume an aspect (which I don't believe this conference would ever accept) of the strong nations so predominating over the weak nations as to have the effect of permanently shutting these weak nations out from equal and just treatment (as President Poincaré said of the birth of the German Empire) it would be thus 'vitiated from its origin, and by the fault of its founders.' It would be foredoomed to failure. To borrow, again, from the words of the great President of the French Republic, 'born in injustice,' it would be certain to 'end in opprobrium.'"

"Have you," I asked, "considered the proposition of conferring upon certain nations, merely because of their military strength, mandatory powers?"

"Yes, I have," was the reply, given without the least hesitation. "I think I understand fully the importance of working out a plan that will be found practicable. In its application to certain countries, it may be necessary that some nations be called upon to assist them in the working out of self-government; but in every such case the nation, or nations, that should be invested with these responsibilities, should be such as have proved, by facts, that, in the first place, they are capable of rendering such help as is in the second place, that they have absolutely proved to be disinterested and unselfish."

"Don't you think, Dr. Wang, that thought should be given to the probable, immediate, future development of so-called weaker nations, as well as to their present condition, *vis-à-vis* the great powers?"

"Yes," exactly," replied the Chinese statesman; "the potential strength of a nation should, of course, be taken into very careful consideration. As we are building for the future, that is even more important than merely present strength. The world is full of changes, just now, and none of these can, with safety, for the future, be overlooked."

"Take, for instance, my own country—China—which, as far as military strength is concerned, is decidedly very weak. But when we come to consider the latent powers of China, the absolute evidences of strength will stagger the imagination of even the most far-sighted. Here is a nation of four hundred millions of a virile type of humanity and a country of over four million square miles, with immense deposits of minerals and other natural resources. Just think of the progress that China hopes to make in the course of the coming two decades. Shall this great man-power and these immense natural resources be used for the betterment of the world, or shall they be abused for the affliction of the world?"

"I came away with this question ringing in my ears. It was repeated in each note of the bell of Saint-Sulpice, tolling the hours. It was repeated in the Conference of Paris, and the impatient world will care to listen to China, and if they do not, will any more the pretences or what the late Mr. Roosevelt dubbed 'a league of empty rhetoric,' save the work of the Paris peace-makers from that ultimate damnation warned against in the pithy phrase of the French President!

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GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on March 27th, 1919. The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on March 28th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state alternatively:
(a) The amount of Hongkong Currency payable in Hongkong on March 26th, 1919, required for each \$1,000 Shanghai Currency and/or
(b) The amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.
The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be entitled to any share or part in or to shall be entitled to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.
F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lieut. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury, London, E.C.4.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1919. [523]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

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FAVOURABLE with instructions from Messrs. TAC SING, BLACK-SMITHS.

No. 8, Taiyuan Street, Wanchai, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), March 26th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their premises the whole stock-in-trade, comprising:

Gas and Water pipes, Drilling machines, Weighing Machine, Blower, Hammers, Sundry Pumps, Screws, Electric fans, Blacksmith's Tools, and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 2nd, 1919

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Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), March 27th, at 2.15 P.M., at the Sales Room, 20, Queen's Road, the following:

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
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HAVING been favoured with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, March 29th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M. A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

Comprising:—
Boots, Shoes, Watches, Handkerchiefs, Straw hats, Ladies' dresses, materials, Forge White Blankets and long line of Sundries, also, 300 gross Fendle.

10 Copies of Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, brand new.
3 Dozen The "Mandelotto" Post Card Camera, with accessories by The Chicago Phototype Co., U.S.A.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 26th, 1919 [524]

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC
SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS for the combined HONGKONG SCHOOLS will be held on FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, at the Race Course. There will be the usual races for Past Pupils, namely, Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap), and Seven Furlongs Flat Race (Handicap). The Entrance fee for these two races is 50 Cents, and the names may be given in on the field.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M., TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 26th, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [456]
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS
AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), MARCH 26th, 1919, at 4 P.M., precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purpose:—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To Transact any General Business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary. [490]
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 21, MORROW (THURSDAY), MARCH 27th, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
General Agents. [420]
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at NOON on SATURDAY, MARCH 29th.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th March, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed, namely, to the effect that the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [457]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd, to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. D. HILL,
Chief Manager. [484]
Hongkong, March 16th, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, No. 8, Connaught Road, on TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1919, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, March 26th, 1919, until TUESDAY, April 1st, 1919, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [500]
Hongkong, March 26th, 1919.

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCE

To-morrow

Thursday, March 27th.

TEA DANCE

Friday, March 28th.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, at 12 o'clock NOON, when the subject resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of March, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$50.00 each, such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, *pro rata* with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
(a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 5 of Article 19.
(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:—
"Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholder is increased beyond 1500 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the Directors to such increased holding has been given."
(c) By the insertion of the letter "(a)" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 10) and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—
"and may (b) The Board may employ the deal with reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with was set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends, or bonuses, in repairing, improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for each other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as to keep the reserve fund separate from the other assets."
(d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:—
"101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in the year 1919 pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation a bonus of \$1.00 per share be distributed as a bonus amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in proportion to the shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them and that the Board be further authorised to allot the surplus of such unissued shares remaining after such allotment to such persons at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit."
(2) When such resolution has been passed the Board may allot and issue the 20,000 unissued shares of the Company, credited as fully paid up to such persons as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in full satisfaction of the said bonus to the extent of allotting one unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to allot to such persons as aforesaid and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective.
(3) It shall be no objection to resolutions passed under paragraph (1) of this Article that the resolution introduced in this Article was confirmed as a Special Resolution, provided that "due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolutions shall have been given prior to the confirmation of such resolution as aforesaid."

And the subjoined resolution will be further proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—
"That it is desirable to capitalise to the extent hereinafter provided the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation a bonus of \$1.00 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they hereby are authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide of one of the unissued \$50.00 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each complete number of three of the issued shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid, and in satisfaction of such bonus in respect of each such complete number of three issued shares."
By Order of the Board,
W. B. BROWN,
Secretary. [511]
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919.

MIDWIFE.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements.
Write—
Mrs. McEwen,
Government Civil Hospital. [441]

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES

IS

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL,

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

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A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16

[15]

BIRTH.

WRIGHT.—At No. 172, The Peak, on March 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. WRIGHT, a daughter. [120]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 26TH, 1919.

JAPAN AND CONSCRIPTION.

THE report that the Five Great Powers had decided upon the abolition of conscription came as a shock to Japan. Some of the papers frankly refused to believe the report; others thought that there had been some confusion between restricting conscription in Germany, a course which was quite proper, and restricting the military proclivities of the Allies, which is looked upon as an undue interference with national liberties. The idea that the Japanese delegates could have taken such a serious step without reference to their home Government was scouted by one and all. It was, of course, only to be expected that the governing classes in Japan should view the abolition of conscription with something approaching horror. One of the Japanese journals went so far as to assert that while it might be right and proper for European countries to abolish conscription, which was on a compulsory basis, it was impossible for Japan to follow their lead as the system in Japan was on the basis of every man a soldier, and had existed as such since the very foundation of the country. Making every allowance for high-flown sentiments, the Western observer will still feel some difficulty in discerning wherein this distinction exactly lies. He will remember that conscription was one of the reforms introduced into Japan at the time of the great awakening of the country, and that it was based on the system, then in vogue in France; that it has since been modified in accordance with Prussian ideas; and that from year to year there appear stories of attempts to avoid conscription, whether by recourse to drugs, to produce temporary physical weakness, or to the magical arts, which are still practised. Conscription in Japan will, therefore, seem to him as compulsory as it is in other countries.

Nor will he, going back to the past history of Japan and remembering the clear distinction between the military and the other classes, see much resemblance between the professional militarism that then reigned and the universal training which has taken its place. Theoretically, we are to suppose that every man in Japan is burning to serve his country, and that the period of military training is regarded as service to the State which it is an honour to give. These are the precepts taught in the schools, uttered on the public platforms, and served up in the Press. They have become the recognised formulas of patriotism, to deny which is the beginning of all unrighteousness. It is characteristic of the formal attitude of the Japanese mind, however, that ideas that are "correct" for public proclamation are often laughed at in private. To "escape" conscription in Japan is, privately, no matter for commiseration. After the war had started and Great Britain was giving her best and brightest sons for the battlefield, one of the Tokyo papers contrasted the attitude of the wealthy classes in Britain to the war with the attitude of the wealthy classes in Japan at the time of the wars with China and with Russia. While in Britain the sons of the wealthy had eagerly thrown themselves into the struggle, and there was hardly a family among the upper classes which had not suffered bereavement, in Japan, according to the paper's showing, the wealthy classes had displayed a great deal of apathy, if they had not made use of their wealth to prevent themselves being drawn into the struggle. This was a very significant confession for a Japanese journal to make, and indicated a lower degree of patriotism than is generally credited to Japan. The popularity of conscription in Japan is somewhat tarnished, also, by the statements of certain high military officers in regard to the position of Japan should conscription be abolished. It is but natural that militarists should regard militarism as the moving power of the world—the basis of all influence—but when it is suggested that without conscription Japan would sink into the ranks of the second-rate Powers, the inference cannot be avoided that the military party in Japan have no illusions as to the patriotism of the people or their attitude toward the military system. Britain and the United States, it is pointed out, would not suffer greatly by the abolition of conscription, since they have brought the voluntary system to great perfection, but Japan, if deprived of conscription, might find herself without any army at all. The old argument that was used in Britain by the conscriptionists is also employed—that a conscript army is very much cheaper than a volunteer army, a matter of very great concern to Japan, which notoriously pays her officials starvation wages. That there can be any harm in the exploitation of the people by the State does not enter with the militarists' range of ideas. The point is, however, that in the highest military quarters grave doubts are cast upon the popularity of militarism in Japan; fears are expressed that under a voluntary system there would be a shortage of applicants for enrolment in the army, which has hitherto been understood to be expressive of the soul of Japan. It is true that the Japanese deny that their is a military country, and contend that such militarism as exists has been forced on them by contact with other nations. The confessions of the militarists on the question of conscription would go to support this, and the removal of what Sir Ian Hamilton calls "the teeth of war" should go far to reveal Japan in her true colours as a pacifist nation. It is not yet known how far the Powers have agreed to go in the abolition of conscription, except that they regard it as only required in time of war. Presumably, the idea is to give a mutual pledge that compulsory military training shall not form a part of the municipal law of any country entering the League. This will not interfere with voluntarism, and, presumably, any nation will be allowed to keep as large a voluntary army as it likes and can afford to maintain. Nor will it interfere with the quasi-military training in the schools, regarded as a part of athletics. If a nation is inclined to increase the number of years of compulsory school attendance for the sake of this training the advantages will be largely on the side of education. Nations which attempt to avoid the pledge in these and other ways will hardly reap the benefits they

expect, although they may reap some other unexpected ones. The object is to weaken the conscription idea. The Italian delegate to the Peace Conference is reported to have objected to the abolition of conscription on the ground that great difficulties might be experienced in reviving it later, should it be found necessary—disturbances and revolutions being anticipated. This suggests that conscription is only maintained now by the strength of authority and the inertness of those affected. If we pull out "the teeth of war," as Sir Ian Hamilton urges, new ideas will arise in the minds of the people, wars will be entered upon only under dread necessity, and the glamour of militarism will disappear. The very existence of the League of Nations seems to depend upon this decision.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale has consented to distribute the prizes at the Victoria British School at noon to-morrow.

Major W. P. A. Hattersley-Smith, who commanded the R.G.A. at Lycenium, has been awarded the D.S.O. for services at Salonica.

Three cases (three deaths) of bubonic plague, one case (one death) of diphtheria, and two cases of cerebrospinal fever, were reported in the Colony on Monday.

It is stated that H.M.S. *Hawkins*, one of the latest battle-cruisers, which is expected in Hongkong about June 20th, is to be Admiral Sir Frederick Tudor's flagship.

An armed robbery was committed the other night at Nam She station, near Shau Lung, on the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Everything in the station was carried away.

We are informed that in addition to fortnightly mail service to London, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha keep up a direct freight service from Japan to Liverpool via ports, including Hongkong.

Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister at Paris, has telegraphed to Peking saying that many Chinese workmen have been married to French girls. He asks the Government to find out if any of them have already taken wives in China.

We understand that the Commission appointed by the Government, with Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., as Chairman, to inquire into the salaries and conditions of service of the Hongkong Civil Service, has submitted its report to the Government. The general impression is that very considerable recommendations have been made, and it is, of course, a question whether such recommendations will have the approval of the Government and of the Secretary of State. It is not known whether the Commission's report will stand over, before being sent to the Secretary of State, till the arrival of the Hon. Mr. R. E. Stubbs, who is not expected till July.

The many friends of Lieut. MacNab Wilson, R.G.A., will be pleased to learn that he has been awarded the Military Cross for "a gallant act performed in the face of the enemy, and devotion to duty in the field." General Flumer, who recommended the award, sent a letter of congratulation to Lieut. Wilson, who with his Battery narrowly escaped being captured by the Germans at the end of last year, when all the guns and equipment were lost, and the men only saved themselves with the aid of their rifles. The guns were recovered on the following day. Lieut. Wilson will be remembered as one of the "crack" shots of the Police. He joined the Army in 1914, when at home on leave, and has seen much hard fighting. He expects to be back in the Colony early next year.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

THE PRECEDENT OF THE CORONATION
TO BE FOLLOWED.

In connection with the forthcoming Peace Celebrations in the Colony we are asked to state that the general scheme of decoration and illumination to be carried out will be on much the same lines as on the occasion of the Coronation in 1911. That is to say, the whole of the public buildings, offices, and private dwellings, it is hoped, will be artistically decorated by flags, and in the evening by red lanterns—the latter to be arranged in such a manner as will give the best general effect, especially from verandahs facing the water-front. At least three lanterns should be placed in every window or bay; hence, an early estimate must be made as to the number required. Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. have already secured a supply of lanterns on favourable terms, and orders should be sent in to them without delay. The general public are asked to co-operate in making the decorations and illuminations a display that will long be remembered in the annals of the Colony.

CABLES.

[THROUGH BUTTER'S AGENCY.]

PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
A very important meeting took place yesterday afternoon between President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that M. Clemenceau favours the inclusion of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Preliminary Peace Treaty.

The meeting discussed the financial and territorial aspects of the Treaty.

There is no difference of opinion among the Allies on what must be done for the readjustment of the world's finances between the Allies and Germany, and among the Allies themselves.

THE LATE GERMAN COLONIES.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
It is understood that the Council of Ten has agreed that the Colonies should be assigned to mandatories, it being evident that mandatories pre-suppose the League of Nations. Therefore, the German Colonies could not be dealt with properly until the League becomes a part of the Peace Treaty.

ALLIED ADOPTION OF TERMS.

PARIS, March 18th.

The Supreme War Council has adopted the military, naval and aerial terms to be imposed in the Preliminary Peace Treaty which will take the place of the Armistice.

The naval terms are said to be of a very severe character. The surrender of more German warships than already demanded is asked; the construction of submarines is absolutely prohibited.

Germany will have to surrender nearly all her war material, the Army being limited to 100,000 men recruited voluntarily for 12 years' service.

It is expected that the opinion that it would be dangerous to leave the Kiel Canal in the hands of Germany who might fortify it, and exclude foreign ships. This view is shared by the Council and, probably, the Kiel Canal will be placed on a footing similar to that of the Suez Canal.

France has not yet been won over to the idea of a joint document including the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Peace terms, but it is likely that the combination will be achieved.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS BEING PUT FORWARD.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
Representatives of the principal women's organisations were given a hearing by the Inter-Allied Labour Commission, of which Mr. Samuel Gompers is President. The feminine delegates asked for absolute unification of laws of labour for both sexes, an eight-hour day, a 44-hour week, the suppression of night work, and that, in each country, a Committee for Women should be formed.

AMERICA.

NEW FEDERAL STEEL PRICES.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.

The Republican Steel Industry and Industrial Board and the Department of Commerce have agreed upon new Federal steel prices, providing for a reduction in the present quotations, including basic pig-iron, which are reduced to \$25.75 per gross ton; 4-inch billets, \$33.02; 1 1/2 inch plates, \$30.50; and structural steel, \$24.50.—*American Wireless.*

RED CROSS GIFT TO SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.

The American Red Cross has made arrangements to send 200,000 yards of Lath-robing and 30,000 blankets to Siberia, where there is an actual shortage of warm clothing and cloth.—*American Wireless.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

STILL ANOTHER COMMISSION.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
It is proposed to form a new International Rhine Commission, with France as President.

THE MID-EUROPEAN STATES.

PARIS, March 18th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Clemenceau received the delegations of the Estonian, Lithuanian and Ukrainian Governments, and informed them that they would be admitted to present their statements, when the Russian question was being discussed in about three weeks' time.

THE COLOUR BAR.

JAPANESE SUGGESTION NOT FAVOURED.

PARIS, March 19th.

A Havas message says:—
Responding to the Japanese suggestion that the League of Nations should prescribe that the members should accord equality of treatment to all inhabitants, irrespective of race and colour, Lord Robert Cecil said that the view of the British delegation was that this would mean interference with the internal affairs of the members of the League, and was, therefore, outside the scope of the League.

CANTON BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of £415, subscribed by British residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during February and March, as undernoted:—

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors' Hostel, St. Dunstan's £ 75
Harry Lawder Fund for Scottish Sailors and Soldiers 25
King's Fund for the Disabled 315

Attached is a list of the subscribers for the first two months of the year:—

Balance from last year	£ 119.15
W. A. Alexander	20.00
S. M. Bander	2.00
F. G. Becker	40.00
F. N. Bell	30.00
G. Borrass	20.00
G. H. Bowker	75.00
Rev. A. H. Bray	10.00
W. B. Danch	10.00
H. F. Dent	100.00
H. T. Ford	100.00
D. Forbes	80.00
Rev. C. A. Gaff	10.00
H. P. Harris	20.00
F. C. Herb	60.00
A. V. Hogg	60.00
Dr. A. W. Hooker	20.00
A. Hotson	20.00
J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.	150.00
Miss A. M. Jones	10.00
N. B. Karajic	20.00
G. F. Kavarana	20.00
G. C. Kitching	30.00
Rev. G. H. McNeur	5.00
A. Martin	10.00
H. E. Muriel	20.00
C. A. Peel	60.00
J. V. dos Remedios	10.00
Dr. W. G. Reynolds	12.20
H. H. Sandeman	40.00
C. H. Shields	120.00
H. C. Shrosole	40.00
H. E. Smith	60.00
H. Staples Smith	100.00
J. T. Smith	20.00
W. Gordon States	20.00
Rev. S. G. Tope	20.00
E. C. T.	40.00
C. E. Watson	20.00
R. J. White	20.00
Alan Wilson	40.00
A. G. Wilson	20.00
E. M. Wood	40.00
Denson & Co., Ltd.	£100
	£100 and \$1,799.35

THE CRY FOR HOUSES.

THE POSITION AT HOME.

A bitter cry is going up from the small household threatened with eviction as soon as his short lease or rental period is up. The landlords are raising rents, and there is nowhere to go. Not only is London hopelessly overcrowded, but a similar plaint comes from many provincial centres. The hardest cases are those which come just above the protection of the Rents Restriction Acts of 1915 and 1918. These Acts protected what may be called roughly working-class tenants. But the man paying more than £25 is feeling a chilly wind. What is to be done? Demand is in excess of supply, and therefore the prices of houses are going up. Further, the landlord himself is being hit by Income-tax, higher rates, and increased wages for services. He is therefore trying, not unnaturally, to get his bit back. We are running through the inevitable vicious circle. In the ambit will always be found lurking the occasional profiteer of all classes; and here and there the innocent victim. But the tendency itself is inevitable, and does not depend on individuals. Is the State, then, to step in and limit rents higher up the social scale? Such a step can only be defended if we are prepared to go back to the complete medieval system of fixing all wages and prices. The better way out is to reduce rents by increasing the number of houses.—*Daily Express.*

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE TETOTAL PARTY AND PROHIBITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 3rd.

The tetotal party in England are making great play of the fact that the United States has voted for Prohibition, and that a year hence the whole country will be "dry." But the man in the street here is not vastly impressed. On the contrary, he is asking—"with damn'd iteration," as Falstaff said—why drink restrictions, imposed as a war-time necessity, have not been removed before now. He considers that the Liquor Control Board under Lord D'Abernon ought to be abolished. His Lordship, however, thinks otherwise. He is under the impression that England can be made "dry," like the States, by Act of Parliament; and he and many others are deaf to the warnings of Trade Union leaders that working-class interest is due, in large measure, to the high price, poor quality, and deliberately limited supply of beer.

AN APPEAL TO FIGURES.

The Control Board have been claiming credit for reducing drunkenness, the claim being based on the returns of Police Courts which show a tremendous drop in the number of convictions. Thus in 1913 and 1914 there were 176,211 convictions in England. For 1917 the total had fallen to 43,935, a reduction of just 75 per cent. Now, what have you to say to that? Is Lord D'Abernon's demand. The reply of the anti-Prohibitionist is that in those parts of the country where the Liquor Control Board have no restrictions in force (they were imposed on munition areas) the convictions for drunkenness were practically the same—namely, a 75 per cent. reduction. The Control Board's claim is, therefore, not established. The truth is the market seems to be that there is more sobriety because some millions of men have been abroad on military service.

Whenever the well-meaning efforts of teetotalers are marshalled in order to impose upon all the tyranny of the pump I am reminded of the dictum of the famous Bishop Wilberforce. "If I have to choose between England free and England sober, then give me England free." SOLICITORS AND THE BAR.

It is a sign of the times that the members of the Law Society (solicitors) have resolved, "as a means of Reconstruction," to favour complete fusion between the Bar and the solicitors' branch of the legal profession. In Canada, Australia, America, and other countries fusion is in force to the advantage of the public. Not only is time saved, but the expense of clients is reduced, and the latter have to pay, as the Law Society points out, even when their services are not reasonably required. In the matrimonial courts, for instance, counsel were briefed in 1,000 undefended suits. Naturally the Bar are opposed to fusion. The present system has obtained since 1871, in which year the Bar resolved to exclude from membership any candidate who had not passed through the Inns of Court. A custom which has been followed for 300 years will die hard, though in these times of rapid change, and with the probable early appearance of women lawyers, one can never tell what may happen in the name of the blessed word "Reconstruction."

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

The business community in China, who have suffered severely through war-time restrictions on shipping, have, on that account, been clamouring for a return to normal conditions. This week it is stated, on the authority of Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, that "in the summer of this year there will be at least as much tonnage as existed prior to the outbreak of war." In saying this he was referring to the world's tonnage; but he also added without qualification that later in the year "British tonnage will have reached the maximum tonnage which obtained before the war."

This is the most encouraging pronouncement on the shipping position delivered by any responsible Minister. It indicates a return to pre-war conditions within a specified period between this country and overseas. And the date mentioned is much earlier than could have been predicted even a month ago.

FREIGHT RATES.

That a release of shipping from Government control would be soon followed by a reduction in freights was to be expected. But sweeping developments are foreboded sooner than was considered likely. Already from South Atlantic and Gulf ports commodities loaded in American bottoms are to be carried immediately at a rate of over 90 per cent. less than what has been demanded. Concurrently, the management of the Elder Dempster line, officially announces that, as the Government has freed their boats from registration as from February 15th, they will carry over 100 tons from West Africa at 24 1/2 pence per ton. The previous rate was £3. These are only a couple of instances; but, as Bacon says, a straw shows in what quarter the wind is setting.

JAPANESE IN LONDON.

Bluejackets from Japanese warships now on a visit to England are to be met with as they go sight-seeing in London. While near Charing Cross I saw a party of the little men get out of a conveyance in which they were "packed like sardines," carrying small flags, which they waved without ceasing. As they entered a restaurant their guide told me they had seen all the sights. They knew no English, he added, but the one thing which struck them beyond all else was the "Big Ben" column. They were quite sure that this was the most wonderful thing in London.

MEMORIES OF BOHEMIA.

Mr. Harry Furness, the well-known cartoonist, is contributing a series of articles to the *Evening News*, illustrated

KOREAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Appended is the full text of the Declaration of Independence by the Korean leaders.

It was handed to our correspondent in Peking on March 12th. We, the Korean Nation, hereby declare the independence of Korea before all nations, assuming that this will be generously recognised by them.

We declare this with the united voice of twenty million people in the name of Justice and Humanity. We are no mean people, having a long history as a distinctive, integral, and self-governing nation through the course of forty-three centuries. It is the most solemn duty for us to secure the right of free and perpetual development of our own national character and ability, adapting ourselves to the principles of the reconstruction of the world.

It is nearly ten years since we were, for the first time in our history, put under the yoke of another nation, and made a victim of the cursed militaristic imperialism of the old world. Since then, our much-loved spirit and development have been hampered, our national dignity injured! And how many opportunities have been lost to make a contribution to the civilization of the world?

Oh, fellow-citizens! The most urgent and the greatest duty for us is to secure our national independence, in order to wipe out the past resentment, to get rid of the present sufferings, to remove the future threat, to stir up the national spirit and vitality so long suppressed under the unjust régime of Japan, and to leave our children eternal freedom and perfect happiness instead of the bitter and shameful inheritance of today. We shall fight to the last drop of our blood in the great cause of liberty.

We do not blame Japan for breaking treaties in which, so often and so solemnly, she promised to guarantee the independence of Korea. Nor do we complain of her for calling our land a colony and treating us as slaves. We do not mean to avenge ourselves upon Japan. All we desire to do is to right wrongs done to us by the Japanese nation, but by a few of her statesmen, who were led by the "old" aggressive policy.

See the actual outcome of the annexation which was made in 1910 without the free consent of the people concerned. A bitter and irreconcilable animosity is growing deeper and deeper between these two peoples, though it has been glossed over with a tranquil appearance caused only by heavy pressure, and by a series of so-called statistics most of which have nothing to do with our welfare. It is clear that the two nations, must, and ought to, enter into a new relation of good friendship in order to enjoy permanent happiness and to avoid further perils on both sides. Moreover, in the matter of maintaining the peace of the Far East, the independence of Korea is not without deep significance. It is no twenty million people of Korea must prove a source of incessant alarm, but because any further occupation by Japan of Korea is likely to provoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the minds of four hundred million people of China; whereas true friendly relations between the two peoples is the only basis upon which any eternal peace of the East can possibly be established. Could any international peace be expected without the perfect harmony of the Eastern Nations? Hence we are assured that the independence of Korea is worthy of universal consideration and approval.

A new epoch is opening before the Age of Might is gone, and the Age of Right has come. The history of mankind will henceforth shine with the glorious light of the new civilization, led by the spirit of Humanity which has been fostered through all the past ages. We have no hesitation and no fear in marching on towards our goal, as we are at the new turn of the world and a fresh start of the universe. We shall live. We shall be free. We shall enjoy the Heaven-given happiness. We shall do good. We shall be a member of the family of nations, in rendering any service called for to promote the peace and civilization of the world.

We have arisen now! Justice is with us! Righteousness is leading us! All citizens, male and female, young and old, have risen up from the gloomy dungeon to push their way into bright Freedom! Our forefathers inspire us! Go on, and the world supports us! Go on, fellow-citizens! The representatives of the Korean National Independence Union.

By himself, on "Fifty Years of Bohemia." He describes life in literary and artistic circles in London in the brave days of yore when he was young, and he has a fund of good stories. One relates to Ingram, founder of the *Illustrated London News*, and pioneer of illustrated journalism.

Ingram, it seems, who was "a remarkable man of a strong and impetuous nature," sent an artist to China to supply sketches to the *Illustrated London News*. The agreement was to the effect that this artist was to receive a certain sum per week so long as he made sketches in China for the paper. In those days there was no telegraph, and it was some time before the young artist could be informed that Ingram had had enough of his sketches, and that he was to return home. Eventually a reply was received from Ingram saying that he had married, settled down in China, and would continue to send sketches. In the agreement there was no limit of time. "I think," says Furness, "the story is true, for a friend of mine met the artist, a Mr. Cathay, in old man with a long white beard, a large family, and an agreement with the *Illustrated London News*."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PEACE MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Hongkong is crowded with schools for Chinese (for girls principally) which are housed in buildings which have been designed for dwellings only. These schools are the outcome of dire necessity, as there is an insufficiency of Government and Missionary institutions to meet the ever increasing number of scholars. These private schools are almost, if not wholly, maintained out of the school fees. They are subject to inspection by an officer of the Education Department, whose only duty is to ascertain that there is no infringement of the regulations recently enacted to prevent certain irregularities and insanitary conditions. Such schools (so far as I am aware) are not aided in any form by the Government, their efficiency and standards are not subject to examination as are "Grant in aid" schools, and, provided they comply with the recent Ordinances, they are entirely free from supervision and control in respect to their educational value.

In all probability, the Chinese will contribute the major portion of any subscriptions which may be raised for a Peace Memorial, and should this prove to be so, I venture to suggest that the most appropriate permanent memorial will be three schools for Chinese girls to be erected in the Central, Eastern and Western Districts respectively.

If the Peace Memorial should take this form, I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, the Chinese community would contribute freely and generously for this purpose, and, doubtless, would further be prepared to guarantee annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of such schools, or even provide endowments for them.

Naturally, the Government would be expected to assist in the provision of sites and "Grants in aid," and, judging from the number of private schools now being conducted successfully without financial aid other than the school fees, these latter would go far to making the schools self-supporting.

The provision of these schools would also help to alleviate the scarcity of dwelling-houses in that it would release those now used as schools to fulfil the legitimate purpose for which they were originally built.

Thus it would be possible to kill two birds with one stone.

The following sites appear to be available for the purpose:—

- (1)—Central:—The vacant plot in front of the Central Market.
- (2)—East Point:—A plot to be reserved after the removal of Morrison Hill for filling in the Praya Reclamation.
- (3)—West Point:—The vacant plot in front of the Sailors' Home.

Alternatively:—
(1)—Central:—Old "Kingsclere" on Caine Road, recently occupied by the St. Stephen's Girls' School. This could be purchased, the present structure pulled down, and an up-to-date edifice erected on the site.

(3)—West Point:—Utilise the Berlin Foundling House property on Breezy Point, or "Craighallie" Rhinish Mission property in Bonham Road.—Yours faithfully,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1919.

THE URGENCY OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The appointment of the War Memorial Committee, and the general invitation to all and sundry to give their views regarding the form the memorial should take, have had the effect of consigning to oblivion the acuteness of the Housing Problem, which is daily increasing in intensity by the wholesale purchasing by Chinese and Japanese of European houses in the European Reservation area. Since the War Memorial Committee was appointed the Housing Problem has increased in intensity, and, with all due deference to the Government, I submit it is far more important for the present to see that the remaining European and Portuguese residents, who have not been ousted from their homes by Chinese and Japanese, are left with roofs over their heads, than to concentrate attention upon the question of the War Memorial.

A very strong rumour, which I have every reason to believe true, is current that a certain wealthy Japanese firm is negotiating for the purchase of Belilios Terrace, situated on Robinson Road, and consisting of no less than 27 houses, in which about fifty families, mostly Portuguese, live. Now one of these houses is occupied by Chinese or Japanese, and the result, if the negotiations bear fruit, will be to render quite 50 families, literally, homeless.

Assuming that new houses will eventually be erected to house the unfortunate European families who have been, and are continually being, most cruelly turned out of their homes by Chinese and Japanese who will not find their own sites and build their own houses, may I ask what will be the lot of these poor families in the meantime? Will they, perforce, have to live in tents? Must the Chinese and Japanese who are able to flaunt their wealth take precedence over poor homeless families in this way?

I know, Mr. Editor, that you have always pegged away at the seriousness of the Housing question and constantly urged strong action to be taken, but will nothing be done to stem this terrible onslaught, so to speak, before it is too late? The recent legislation regarding residence at the Peak goes to show that something can be done on the lower levels.

I appeal to the Government, to property owners—particularly the owners of Belilios Terrace—and to every one of influence not to render homeless the large number of helpless families who are now occupying Belilios Terrace and to do all in their power to prevent this large property falling into the hands of the Japanese, who will demolish the 27 houses and erect new buildings for their Mess.

Will this appeal fall on deaf ears at a time when strong action should be taken? Will the Government not stir itself to act at once? Yours, etc.,

DISTRIBUTED.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, Don't you think that letter about "Pinkie and the Fairies," signed X.Y.Z., must have been written by a very depraved old fairy from quite another part of the world, with a distinctly unwholesome "atmosphere" about his mind? Probably a fairy who in his youthful days thought and said such horrid things that he was barred an entrance to our Fairyland, and now, having been allowed the privilege once again, cannot rise above himself or his sordid mind.

You know there are wicked and treacherous fairies at large, and occasionally they do manage to get near us, but they cannot appreciate us; their only desire being to harm—and notice the cunning, subtle way he goes about it—first, by unnecessarily exaggerated praise; and then in a moment revealing his inmost soul. But forgive them, their vision is soiled. If only they could recapture their childhood's wizard rapture!

His remarks about "that moon" are really very funny, probably he saw the same things in it that he saw on Armistice night, and his wife very wisely distracted his attention by inviting him to read the programme. Yours faithfully,

A FAIRY.

Hongkong, March 25th, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am sure that we all join with "X.Y.Z." in thanking you for the pretty tribute you paid to the producer of "Pinkie and the Fairies" in your issue of the 24th.

The sentiments expressed in the first paragraph of his letter we all heartily endorse. It is refreshing to see that he is highly pleased with the scenery as a whole, and, as he says, "It is rarely that one sees such good perspective on the Stage," and, speaking of the "cascades," which is supposed to be "goph," he admits that "it is a delusion to see real that one expects to see the window swinging about with the breeze." This window is doomed to go down into the pages of history as never did window before.

I am given to understand that, the perspective of this same window has risen time and again in judgment against the producer; the "point of view" has been little anxiety and thought, but he laboured consistently with that window that he even deceived himself, for one night as he was viewing it from the North and the South, and the East, and the West, and the N.E.—in fact from as many aspects as the renowned Mr. Deeds had views of Salisbury Cathedral—he thought he saw the head and the bonnet (or is it to be a dear, little lady actually poked through this very perspective, whereupon he sat down, closed his eyes, and breathed a sigh.

I can assure X.Y.Z. that the perspective of that window not only deceived the eye of that deceived the touch also. So realistic is it that the window not only appears to the eye to be open but to the touch also. I think that, by arrangement and payment of the usual fee, X.Y.Z. might have his sense of touch deceived as well as his sense of sight.

And then he goes on to speak of the moon. I can assure X.Y.Z. that moons have been known to do stranger things than rise and set in the East. We have excellent authority for "em even having stood still on occasion," and X.Y.Z. half admits that anything can happen in Fairyland (even real heads poked through perspective windows) and, as it is a well-known fact, moons are irresponsible bodies, "there you are," as Tommy would say.

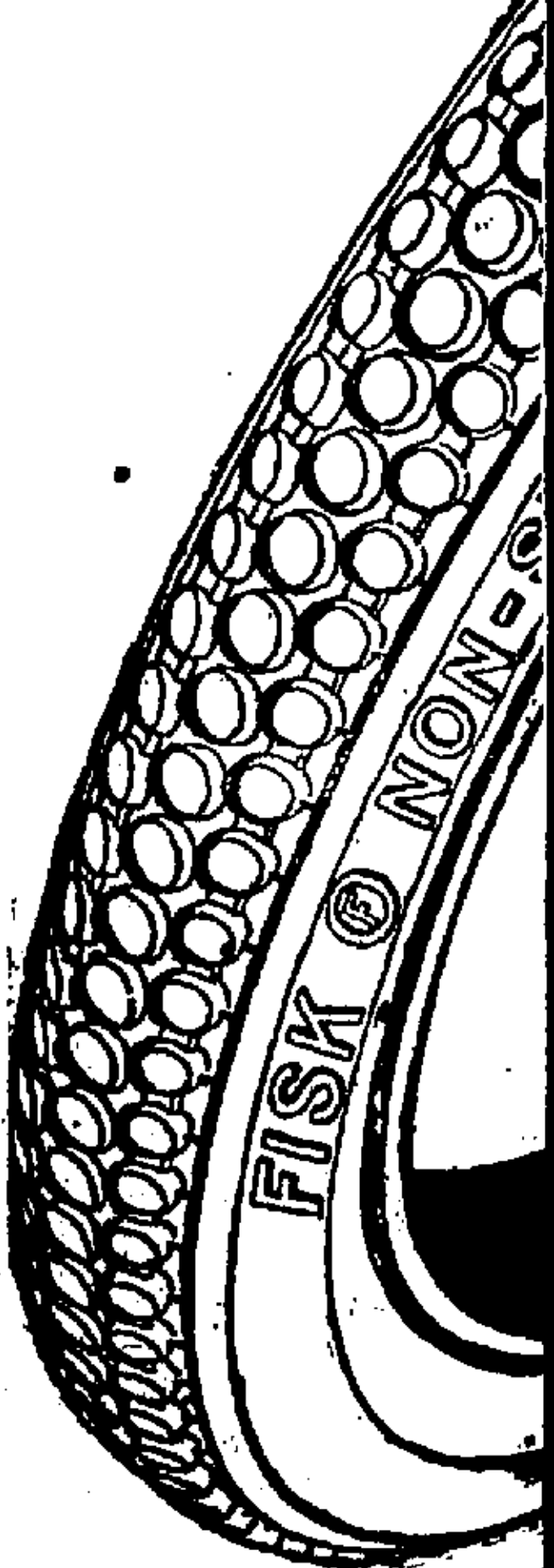
In the Club, hard by, there are several sets of most excellent glasses through the bottom of which the moon has been observed to pass through several remarkable phases in the course of a very short period against which the setting in the East, as well as the rising there, would be sheer fool's play.

As to X.Y.Z.'s concluding remark, as to the lack of "atmosphere," I would remind him that it is caused by one of the interesting Fairies that "it's all point of view, you know," as are moons and windows. Fortunately, he admits that his vision was limited. Perhaps here lies the solution to the whole matter. But I'm glad X.Y.Z. enjoyed the show. Enclosing my card.—Yours, etc.,

O. B. D.

Hongkong, March 25th, 1919.

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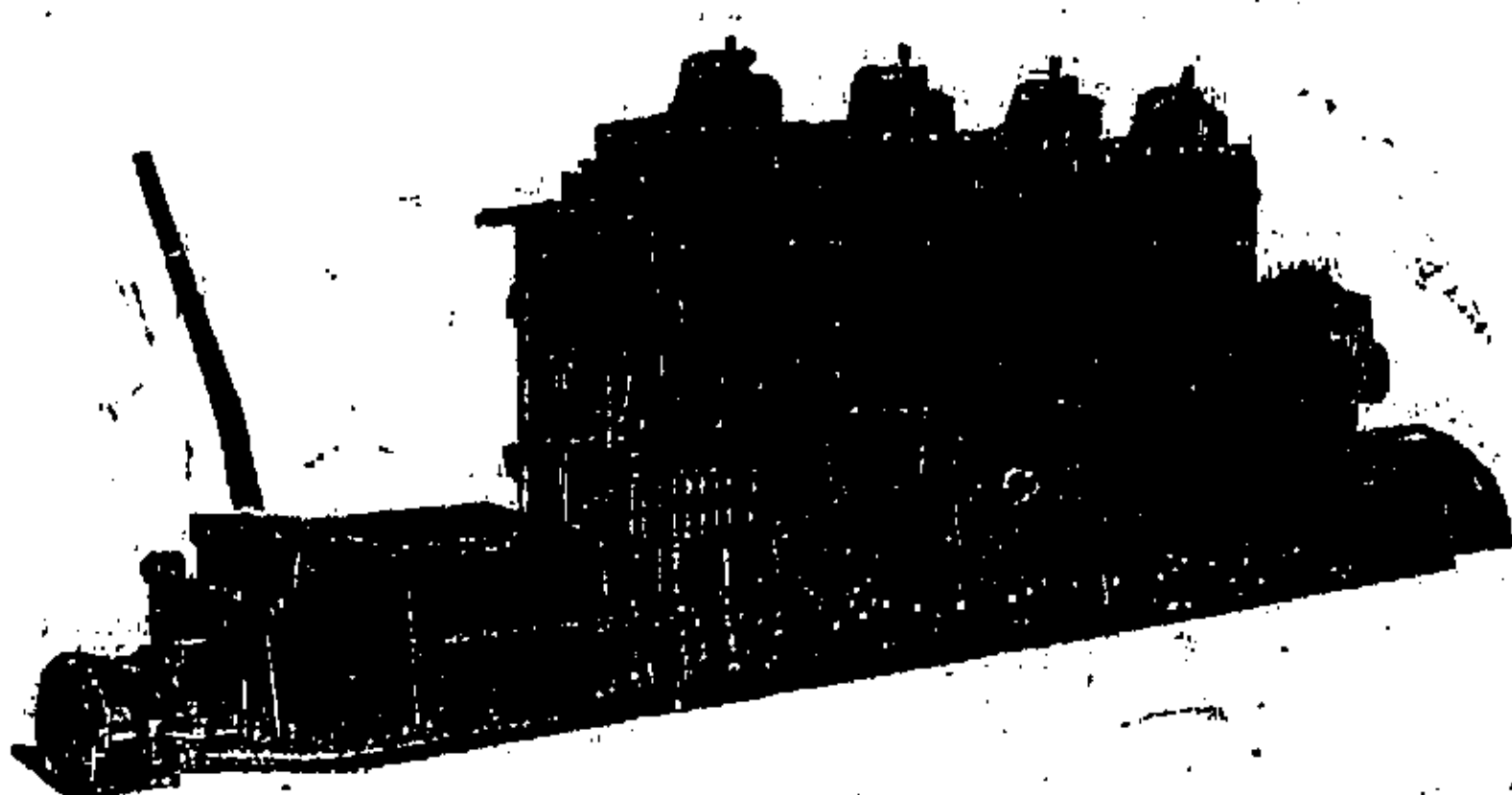


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IRISH CENTRE PARTY.

HOME RULE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

At a meeting held in Dublin on January 24th, it was decided to form a new association to be called the Irish Centre Party. Its objects are to achieve by open and constitutional methods the following programme:

- 1.—Self-government for Ireland within the Empire under a central Parliament for the whole of Ireland dealing with national affairs.
- 2.—Provincial self-government under provincial assemblies dealing with provincial affairs.
- 3.—A national policy of reconstruction to develop all the national resources of Ireland by improvement of transport in all its branches, of harbours, local and national drainage, etc.
- 4.—A national system of primary and secondary education adequately financed from the Irish Exchequer and controlled on lines which allow free development alike for the Catholic and Protestant ideals of teaching.
- 5.—Clean and healthy and effective administration throughout the country, and admission to all branches of the public service by competitive examination regulated by a Civil Service Commission, as recommended by the Irish Convention.
- 6.—The completion of land purchase on the plan recommended by the Irish Convention.
- 7.—Drastic reform of the control of public health, of the poor-law system, and of the conditions of labour, including the immediate provision of suitable and sufficient housing for the working classes.

The names of the following were given as a Provisional General Committee, under the chairmanship of Captain Stephen Gwynn:—

Mrs. C. P. M. Anderson.
Miss E. F. Blandford.
Sir Algernon Coote, D.L.
Dr. W. M. Crofton.
Professor A. W. Conway, F.R.S.
Dr. Kennedy Cahill.
Dr. Andrew Charles, F.R.C.S.
D. H. Charles, LL.B.
J. Dingam, J.P.
A. C. Ellis, LL.D.
General Sir H. P. Gough, K.C.B.
Mrs. Noel Guinness.
Professor Mary Hayden.
T. C. Macardie, J.P.
P. J. McAndrew.
Dr. E. Maxwell.
Professor Oldham.
Col. E. O'Brien, D.S.O.
W. J. O'Neill, M.I.C.E.
T. O'Dowd.
Professor Pye.
Dr. R. J. Rowlette.
James Sealy, K.C.
Serjeant Sullivan, K.C.
Professor Seymour.
Thomas Sinclair, J.P.
Andrew Smith, J.P.
Miss A. Saunders, LL.B.
Professor W. A. Scott.
Lady Thompson.
W. J. Wylie, K.C.
W. Wallace, J.P.

A letter was read from General Sir H. P. Gough in which he said: "Like other Irishmen, I have felt that something must be done, and that the policy of drift is only leading the country to moral, if not material, ruin. I think most Irishmen are in agreement also as to the general objects we want to obtain for the betterment of our country, though I and I think many others have been groping in the dark, and have not arrived at very clear ideas as to what means are best to arrive at the end we desire. The main object, to my mind, that we require to arrive at among Irishmen and in Ireland is a feeling of brotherhood, comradeship, and respect for each other, as from these spring the self-respect of all individuals and a proper and legitimate national pride. From these spring again love of truth and justice and of liberty. Many of us Irishmen have learnt what comradeship can exist, and what real brotherhood means, in this war in common with others of the British race from all over the world. I agree with you when you say that the difficulty in front of Irish self-government lies in Ireland and not at Westminster.

The Centre Party movement appears to be the first fruit of a suggestion made by Captain Stephen Gwynn in his address to the electors of Dublin University on the declaration of the poll.

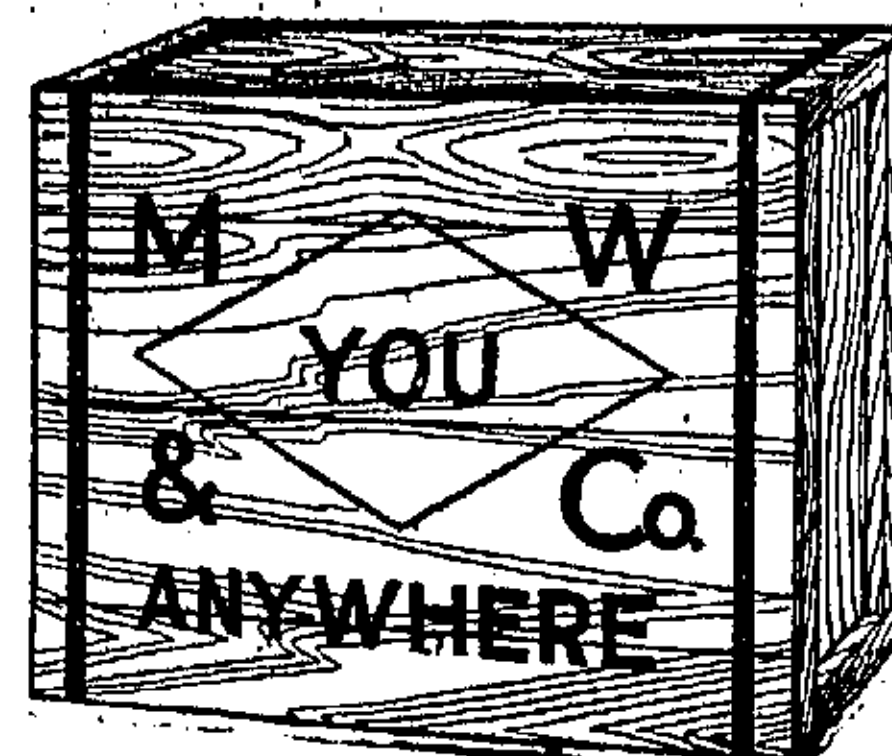
BRITISH TROOPS IN VIENNA.

ARMY'S GIFT TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Perhaps for the first time in history British troops, on January 14th, marched through the streets of Vienna. They came, not as an Army of occupation, but as the convoy of a special train bringing provisions from the British Army in Italy to Vienna. The detachment was composed of eight officers and 100 men of the 2nd Warwickshire Regiment under Major Dibbon, and was headed by the band of the regiment.

The streets were lined with spectators, who gave the British a cordial, though undemonstrative, welcome. At the Rathaus, Major Bethell, Commander of the Prisoners of War Mission, in presenting the officers to the Burgomaster, said he was instructed to state that these supplies were sent as a special act of grace by the Earl of Cavan in recognition of the fact that the Austrian Army and people have, on the whole, treated British prisoners with consideration in contrast with their inhuman treatment by the Germans. The supplies were sent by the British Army to relieve the needs of the women and children. The whole trainload was sent as a free gift. Two or three similar trainloads would follow. After these corn and other provisions would be sent to Austria to be paid for in the ordinary way.

The Burgomaster expressed the hearty thanks of the city of Vienna for the generous gift of the British Army.



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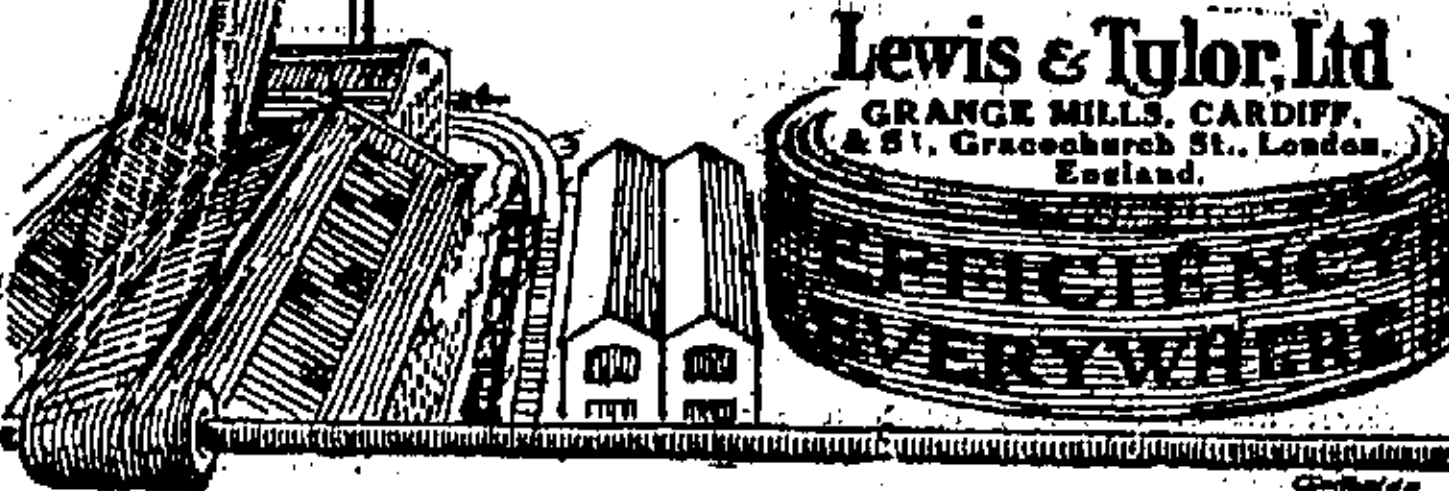
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS. THE BRITISH SCHEME.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes: Now that the Peace Conference has formally adopted the proposal for a League of Nations, and appointed a committee to work out the details of its constitution and functions, it may be well to outline the main features of what may be termed the British conception of the object and work of such a body. In the first place, this country's representatives regard the League as a potent factor in lessening the chances of international friction, and place foremost among its functions the settlement of disputes. In other words, the League, resting on the sanction of the civilized nations, is to make the waging of war difficult, if not impossible.

But it is hoped that the range of the League's activities will be much wider than this. An important part of its duty will consist in advising and helping new and undeveloped States. It will undertake such duties as the supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition. Generally, it will be its aim to foster and regularize international co-operation. For example, it will study international problems in the economic and public health spheres, and will seek to secure freedom of communications and just commercial relations between States. It is considered of great importance that in connection with the League some central organization should be established for dealing with international labour problems.

In regard to organization, the scheme provides for a general conference of all the delegates, and for a smaller international executive council which will transact the ordinary business of the League. A permanent secretariat will, of course, be essential, and it is proposed that at the head of it should be a man of European authority and experience, to be known as Chancellor, or by some similar designation appropriate to the importance of the position. The model followed is that of inter-allied organizations like the Supreme War Council and the Allied Maritime Transport Council. While, however, it is hoped to preserve in the League the essential features of these bodies—a permanent secretariat, and periodic meetings of statesmen—it may be found convenient for State members to appoint permanent representatives at the capital of the League.

CASE OF GERMANY.

As to the composition of the League, the aim should be to secure the inclusion of all States which can claim to be civilized and to have a settled Government. The case of the enemy countries, particularly Germany, presents a difficulty. But though it is considered that Germany must for the present be excluded as not being sufficiently trustworthy, even her exclusion should not be unnecessarily prolonged. Obviously, the more States that are embraced in the League, the greater will be its chances of success. It should be noted that care is to be taken to provide for the separate representation of India and the Dominions.

Coming to the machinery for the settlement of disputes, it is recognized that each State must be the final judge of whether a dispute is justiciable or not. To deal with justiciable disputes the appropriate tribunal would be a permanent court of international justice, but until it can be established resort must be had to some court of arbitration. In the case of non-justiciable disputes, the appropriate organ must be either the Council or the Conference of the League. For the present, however, it is considered that all that should be attempted is to secure that in every dispute full public discussion, and the delay necessary for such discussion, should be ensured. In other words, the appeal must be to international public opinion rather than to formal coercive machinery, for which the time is not ripe. In the following cases only it is proposed that the League should apply coercion to sovereign States:

(1) If an aggressive Power insists on going to war without allowing the machinery of the League, for securing proper discussion of the dispute, to operate. (2) Where one of the parties to a dispute has complied with an unanimous report of the Council or Conference of the League, and where the other party, nevertheless, refuses to accept this as a final settlement of the dispute.

It is contemplated that in both cases the members of the League would be bound to break off diplomatic, commercial, and economic relations with the offending State, and that the Council would determine what military or naval measures were necessary to enforce compliance. In such an event the League would be untrammelled by any limitations on belligerent action now imposed by international law.

On the question of disarmament, it is held that the abolition of conscription is not enough. Disarmament, more or less complete, is essential to peace, and the contention is that the principle should be established that no State has the right to maintain armaments of such strength as indicate an intention to employ them for aggressive purposes.

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
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Parcels will be received at the Office until
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
CANAL.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 22nd March, 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th and 21st March, at 2.30 p.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1919. (475)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 25th March, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th March, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1919. (497)

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENRINNES"

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Goods remaining undelivered after March 31st will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before April 7th or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on March 31st at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. (515)

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE"

having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on March 31st, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. (516)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. (517)

THE ADMIRAL LINE. PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO. TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 24th

Daitoku Maru, Japanese str., 713 tons, Capt. Miyakoshi, from Muko, which port she left on March 18th, with a cargo of coal.

Samaru Maru, Japanese str., 981 tons, Capt. Sone, from Siam, with a cargo of coal. *Sugiki & Co.*

Wing Hung, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. *Fat Hing & Co.*

March 25th

Hutchinson, British str., 306 tons, Captain Dillon, from Canton, which port she left on March 23rd. *Butterfield & Swire.*

Hongkong, Portuguese str., 115 tons, Capt. Nogueira, from Siam, which port she left on March 24th, with a general cargo.

Hsin Tak, Chinese str., 1,595 tons, Capt. Glen, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo. *C.M.S.N. Co.*

Kyoko Maru, Japanese str., 1,310 tons, Capt. Nabahari, from Bangkok, which port she left on March 17th, with a cargo of rice. *Y.K.K.*

Shanghai, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Xavier, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo. *Wu Hing & Co.*

Sushu Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Ito, from Canton, with a general cargo. *O.S.K.*

Sui Yang, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. Gibb, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo. *Butterfield & Swire.*

Tango Maru, Japanese str., 6890 tons, Capt. Nishimura, from Yokohama, which port she left on March 19th, with a general cargo. *N.Y.K.*

Taru Maru, Japanese str., 1,271 tons, Capt. Hayada, from Canton, No cargo.

Wai Shing, British str., 1,170 tons, Capt. Matthews, from Bangkok and Hongkong, which former port she left on March 16th, with rice and a general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

March 25th

Banri Maru, for Batavia, *Glengyle*, for Yokohama, *Haitoh*, for Shanghai.

Hoy Sang, for Amoy, *Hoy Sang*, for Shanghai, *Kwai Sang*, for Quinhao.

Nam Sang, for Singapore, *Pin Samud*, for Bangkok, *Pyrrhus*, for London.

Singapore, for Fochow, *Sin Kiang*, for Shanghai, *Suiyang*, for Canton.

Tango Maru, for Melbourne, *Taru Maru*, for Bangkok, *Walton Hall*, for London.

Wing Hung, for Kwong Chow Wan.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hai Shing*, on March 25th: Mr. and Mrs. Garofa and Mr. and Mrs. Hayashi.

Per s.s. *Tango Maru*, on March 25th: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. van der Star, Mr. W. F. Gantvoort, Mr. N. J. McGee, Mr. B. H. H. Evans, Mr. H. H. Cohen, Mr. H. Hayakawa, Mr. H. Hayakawa, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hashimoto, Mrs. H. Kitada, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Jannesson, Miss E. M. Jannesson, Mr. F. de la Cruz, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bhatia, and Mr. H. Akiyama.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Nam Sang*, on March 25th: Mr. A. J. Parker, Rev. Bro. P. Sauron, Rev. Bro. E. J. Nector, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harman, Mr. R. A. L. Donaldson, Mr. J. H. Evans, Mr. H. H. Cohen, Major E. Wagnon, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Laidler, Watson, and Miss Dew.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. *Chengtu* left Singapore for Hongkong on March 23rd, and is due here on March 30th.

The s.s. *Tjibodas* left Singapore for this port on March 24th, and is due here on April 1st.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

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WEATHER REPORT.

March 24th, at 12.10—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. An anti-cyclone has developed over Shanghai. Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei, and slightly to moderately from Shanghai to Haiphong; it has decreased over the Philippine.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.35 inches, against an average of 5.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District: (Moderate S.E. winds, freshening from E or N.E.; cloudy, some rain)

Hongkong to Gap Rock: (The same as No. 1)

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamcocks) No. 1.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

FORECAST: (Moderate S.E. winds, freshening from E or N.E.; cloudy, some rain)

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "A" nearest Hongkong "H", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	SECT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE & LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO & C'BO	ARDEUR LEBON	Frech. str.	1	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 9th Apr.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO & C'BO	NELLORE	Brit. str.	1	...	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 20th Apr.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO & C'BO	ALPS MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, & C'BO	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, & C'BO	NAMKING	Am. str.	1	...	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN, & C'BO	PERSEA MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.	On 3rd Apr.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	ARABIA MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	SW. MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th Apr.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & C'BO	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th May, at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	LEON MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 29th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	End of Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	HIMALAYA MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 a.m.
Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, & C'BO	SEIKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th Apr.
VAL PARAIRO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Apr.
NAGASAKI, MOBI & YOKOHAMA	KWANGSANG	Brit. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Apr. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	SHUIFANG	Brit. str.	1	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 28th inst. at 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	PAUL LICA	Frech. str.	1	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	SORNING	Brit. str.	1	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 1st Apr.
SHANGHAI	WILSON	Brit. str.	1	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Apr. at 3 p.m.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSEU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 1st Apr. at 11 a.m.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 a.m.
AMOY & FOCHOW	HAINONG	Brit. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	TAMING	Brit. str.	1	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	1	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & LONDON	BENBENGA	Brit. str.	1	...	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 1st Apr.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELEWAN DELA	VAN WAEKWIJK	Dut. str.	1	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd Apr.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	1	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
CULCUTTA via S'PORE, P'ENG & BANGKOK	YETORU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Middle of Apr.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	DUNERA	Brit. str.	1	...	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 12th Apr.
JAVA	TOIMANORI	Dut. str.	1	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	About 1st Apr.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S. Leave Hongkong about Due Marseilles about Due London about

"NELLORE" 20th April 26th May 3rd June

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DUNERA" 12th April Due Bombay about 1st May

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"DUNERA" 31st March SHANGHAI Only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA
KISEN KAISHA

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1... REGULAR SERVICE FOR

NANYO MARU No. 2... FREIGHT BETWEEN

NANYO MARU No. 3... HONGKONG, BANGKOK

SODEGAURA MARU... AND OR

KYODO MARU No. 13... SINGAPORE.

TAMON MARU No. 1... FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

ASOSAN MARU... M. KOBAYASHI,

CHEIAN MARU... AGENT,

TEL. 140 and 155. TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.

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KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, GALLAP, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, YAWA, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO CANCELLATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

OHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER—

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer From Hongkong, Arrive Vancouver.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 29th March 14th April.

"MONTEAGLE" 5th April 29th April.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 1st May 19th May.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 14th May 4th June.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 29th May 16th June.

"MONTEAGLE" 10th June 4th July.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 29th June 14th July.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 9th July 30th July.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 24th July 11th August.

"MONTEAGLE" 16th August 8th September.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 21st August 8th September.

"FARES—HONGKONG TO EUROPE"

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" "EMPRESS OF ASIA" Gold \$491.00

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "MONTEAGLE" Gold \$436.00

Payable in Local currency at demand rate on New York.

For particulars regarding passage rates, mileage and rates of accommodation, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept.

For freight rates and conditions of carriage, apply to the General Agent, Freight Dept.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON:—

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 15th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	30th April	26th May	3rd June

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DUNERA	31st March	

Tickets interchangeable with B. L. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.L.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected at which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 17,300 tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SEIKO MARU ... 15,980 tons	5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU ...	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU ... 18,700 tons	Wed. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	Wed. 26th Apr. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YETOROFU MARU	Thurs 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.

† Outfitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA.
Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

NEW SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

† Outfitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 222 and 223

E. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th April
KORSA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YAMAHA
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YAMAHA
SIEMIA MARU	20,000	23rd May, From YAMAHA
TENYO MARU	23,000	5th May
SHINYO MARU	23,000	21st May

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 30,000 tons	On or about 1st April
	"VERA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April
	"SPHINX" ... 30,000 tons	do. 29th May

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000 tons	On or about 6th April
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU" ... Friday, 26th March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 13th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

RATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.
"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 30th March, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(14,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... April 3rd, 1919.

"CHINA" ... April 24th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BAKER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

100 House Street. Tel. 1042.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Mar. 3 P.M.	
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"TAMING"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 31st Mar. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 1st Apr. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Apr. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 26

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... THURSDAY, 27th Mar. at 4 P.M.
* The s.s. "Haikong" not calling at Swatow.	
"HAITAN"	... [Capt. A. H. Stewart] ... FRIDAY, 28th Mar. at 1 P.M.
† The s.s. "Haitan" for Swatow only.	

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

HANTWAIRD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

For Freight or Passage apply to

"DAVID SASSOON & CO." LTD.

Agents.

